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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

A Conservative mass meeting held in Baltimore county, at Townsontown, on Saturday last, was addressed by Hon. Reverdy Johnson in a speech of much ability. We regret that we cannot find space for the whole speech.—He thus concluded:

"This remedy for political evils is one of the chief excellencies of governments like ours. Intended to secure liberty to the people, if they fail to do so, the people have the undoubted authority so to change them as to accomplish that end. For this the ballot box is all that is required. And in such a contingency, if there be a contest, the ballot is the only weapon with which a free people contend with each other. It was this weapon which was alone used in the struggle that resulted in the establishment of the constitution of the United States. And in a like contest between ourselves, if contest there shall be, by the same weapon we may establish a constitution which will secure to us and our posterity every State right and all the blessings of liberty that a State government can confer, and start Maryland once more on a career of prosperity which in the end, will exceed any she has heretofore reached. Happily located geographically, with a salubrious climate, a fertile soil, capable of almost every valuable agricultural product, exhaustless supplies of coal and iron and unsurpassed water power, we need only a free and contented people to make our State one of the most prosperous of the Union. But all her natural advantages will avail little without freedom of opinion, equality of rights and kindness of feeling. These, however, we can and must secure. No low party scheming can prevent it. There is an inherent energy in our people which such an obstacle cannot resist

Should it prove otherwise, (but that is impossible,) then it might with truth be said that life and heart are completely crushed out of Maryland. But it will not be otherwise, and we will show that her heart is as it was in the revolutionary struggle—devoted to freedom, careless of danger, and preferring death to slavery. The present canvass opens a way to her emancipation. Let patriotic men be elected to the Legislature, and all will soon be changed. The fetters which now bind and dishonor her people will fall to the ground, and ere long they will be seen to be amongst the freest and happiest in our entire land."

A TIN WEDDING.—Some four hundred persons recently assembled at the house of Nathaniel Grant, in Providence, R. I., to celebrate his tin wedding. The *Press* says:

"The bride appeared in a dress of green silk trimmed with chains of tin festoons, a tin belt, and tin ornaments, and a crown of tin holding a veil enveloping her entire person. The bride groom appeared in a tin dress coat of the latest fashion, velvet knee breeches with tin knee bands, tin shoes, tin hat, tin staff, carrying a huge tin watch, while tin spectacles of mammoth size crowned a tin nose. The officiating prelate was adorned with a tin university cap, chains, crosses and all necessary 'fixins,' and performed his part with great credit, eliciting the applause of the company. The ring placed upon the bride's finger was of tin, mammoth in size and brilliant."

THE WAY THINGS ARE CARRIED ON IN TENNESSEE.—The way they do things in the courts at Knoxville, is reported in the Knoxville *Commercial* of the 30th October.

Two negroes were put on trial this week for horse stealing. They were found guilty and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.—Their counsel applied for a new trial. Judge Hall granted it. Attorney General Thorburg then remarked that he would not take the trouble to go over the evidence, and at once discharge the negroes.

Another negro was charged with breaking into Peter Scott's house and attempting to violate his daughter, was tried and convicted. A new trial was asked for and not granted.—Attorney General Thornburg then stated that if a new trial had been granted in this case, he would have turned the negro loose, and would not have prosecuted any man who would have shot the negro at sight on the street.

AGE OF SHEEP—HOW DETERMINED.—The age of sheep may be known by the front teeth. They are eight in number, and appear all of a size. In the second year the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two large ones. In the third year a small tooth on each side. In the fourth year the large teeth are six in number. In the fifth year the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year the whole begin to get worn. In the seventh year the whole fall out or are broken. It is said the teeth of ewes begin to decay at five or six; those of wethers at seven.

Sales of new corn have been made in Loudon county, Va., at three dollars per barrel, and as it shrinks one-tenth during the winter, this is equal to $3 35 in March. The crop is enormous and from the scarcity of flour it will command more.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Isaac Newton, lies very seriously ill at Washington, having been confined to his room several weeks. Of late no progress toward his recovery has been made.

METEORIC PRAYER MEETING.

In the New York *World* of Thursday, we find the following account of an extraordinary prayer meeting among the colored residents of that city:

The colored heart of this city throbbed wildly last night, in the terrific expectation that it was the precursor of the day of judgment. Their attention was absorbed by the startling predictions of the astronomers that the heavens would resemble the bright fire of a universal smithy, and they believed the event would usher in the "ers" of eternity and the reign of the Kingdom of Glory. But, happily, they were prepared, by a series of pious and extraordinary exercises, for the fulfilment of the dread prophecy. The black pastors in our midst walked energetically over the walls of Zion, and casting rotary glances at the heavens, they were ready at any time to proclaim, in notes louder than those of the horns of Jericho, a general alarm to their expectant flocks below, should the meteors appear to proclaim the end of the world and negro suffrage. The remarkable zeal of these sable shepherds should put the white pastors, who were sleeping at their posts, to the blush, or at least stimulate them to more zeal during the next millennial night.

Those who profess to believe that the colored people take no cognizance of passing events would discover their mistake had they observed the preparations among the colored people from Whitehall to Harlem, to ward off divine wrath, as anticipated on the predicted shower of stars last night. They forsook all their favorite avocations. From the moment when the astronomers proclaimed the terrible news to the hour when the awful exhibition was to commence, the policy shops in the fifth, eighth, and other wards, were deserted, and the vendors of "dreams," involving "lucky numbers," failed to charm their sable patrons out of a single cent. This information, though the offspring of fear, seemed to indicate that the class who speculated on their credulity would soon become bankrupts, and hence they also watched with anxious interest for the celestial display. All the Porcine establishment where sable customers delight to patronize their old ancestor "Ham," were also deserted, and there was a general cessation of the ordinary and business pursuits of negrodom. In this awful state of things a council of colored pastors was held at the residence of a clergyman in Grove street yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of improving the opportunity to the salvation of all black souls, and the result of their deliberations was, that they ordered a meeting, to take place last night.

THE METEORIC PRAYER MEETING.

The fat sexton of the colored church in Bleeker street was subsequently notified to call every son and daughter of Africa into the edifice; and in response he rushed up stairs and vigorously pulled the bell, and forthwith the whole neighborhood was filled with the sounds of an alarm sufficiently vigorous to denote a millenium. The peals came

"Quick, thick, and heavy, like a thunder cloud"

and in less than an hour the temple was filled with old and young, single and married people—all of the Ethiopian race or one of its unmistakable division. The pulpit was filled by the sable divines of every denomination, for the end of the world, which seemed to be at hand, enabled them to forget all minor differences, such as immersion, church government, bishops, &c.

The presiding clergyman made a brief speech which only served to create intense excitement and agitation among all present.

My brethren, fall on your knees (Shouts of Glory, and O save us.) The great red dragon with seventeen heads, twenty-seven horns is to rush across the sky—(Cries of mercy)—and Death on a pale horse is a ridin' like fury after the beast. (Voices—I'm ready, save me captain.) Be ye also ready brethern. (Voice I'se on the sloop of salvation, and I'se bound for glory.) Come at once, the devil is in the air. (Lord chain the devil.) Hercules and Mars and all the gods of the Heaven are gathered in the atmosphere to destroy us, but glory be to our great Maker, He can fight all of them. (Amen.) Mind the fiery serpents above your heads. (Keep them things off, Amen.) They're worse than the Copperheads, for the Copperheads can't kill the soul. (Glory.)

When the clergyman sat down the effect of his remarks on the audience was of a marked character. They were in a state of uproarious alarm; they shrieked, sung religous ditties, prayed loudly, exhorted and exhausted all the boisterous usages of colored Methodism in a few minutes.

At length, when order was partialy restored, a black woman, who weighed about 350 pounds, exclaimed:

"I don't care now if de hevens fall on me, for I'm ready for glory. Let dem stars and installations come down; dey can't kill my soul."

The noble professor of faith created the wildest enthusiasm. Shouts of "Amen," "Hallelujah," &c., resounded through the temple, amid which the pious speaker sat down, thoroughly fatigued with the effort.

The presiding clergyman then commenced the hymn:

Sinner! come right into de ark,
The devil's groping for you in the dark,
And the dragon's crossing the sky!
Don't let him catch you, if you are wise,
For the shooting stars will blind your eyes,
That you cant climb up to the sky.

The exercises were closed with the hymn:

We are all gwine home to glory,
And we'll ride on fiery cars,
And the horses dat ll carry us,
Will be the shooting stars.

GOV. WORTH'S MESSAGE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 19, 1866.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—The attention of this whole nation is now specially directed to the anomalous condition of our national affairs. It seems fit, therefore, that our consideration should be primarily directed to the restoration of national order and harmony. Although we are now denied any legislative participation in the conduct of the government of the United States, we should not be listless as to passing events, nor unmindful of the benefits to be derived from an occasional review of the past.—More than eighteen months ago a bloody sectional war was closed by the total overthrow of the weaker, by the stronger section. Its declared object, on the one side, was to break up the Union;—on the other to preserve it. It ended as might have been expected. The commanders of the Southern armies, after the South was completely exhausted, as to every thing which constitutes strength in war, and after exhibitions of valor in the field which astonished the world, surrendered on the stipulation of impunity to the surrendering forces. Arms had established the supremacy of the Union. Not a guerilla party in the South remained under arms. The whole people of the South, whether they had favored the inception of the war or sympathized with their section after it began or not, gave every evidence they could give of their submission to the result of the conflict, and their willingness to obey the Constitution and Laws of the United States. What was then in the way of an immediate restoration of the Union? The machinery of government in the Southern States was in the hands of those who had given their adhesion to the rebellion. This was a state of things not contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. Precedent furnished no guidance in altering the machinery of the rebellious State governments, so as to work in harmony with the national government. The President, who owed his elevated position to his reputation for statesmanship, and the consistent devotion of his life to the preservation of the Union, held that he ought not to recognise the officers of the States who had given their adhesion to the rebellion, even so far as to make them the instruments of reorganization; that while the States existed, and the Union had been preserved, there were, in these States, no legislative, judicial or executive officers, lawfully constituted. To enable these States to reform their Constitutions, and the machinery of their governments, he granted amnesty to the people who had favored the rebellion,—with certain exceptions,—on the condition of their renewing allegiance to the United States by taking an oath to support the Constitution,—reserving the right to grant pardons, upon special petitions, to such individuals of the excepted classes as he might deem deserving of them. He appointed Provisional Governors, under whose orders elections were held for delegates to State Conventions, those only being allowed to vote at such elections, to whom general or special pardons had been granted. The great body of the people complied with the conditions, and voted at such elections.—When our Convention assembled, it was understood that the President, and the people of the dominant States, expected of us three amendments of our Constitution, as essential to harmonious Union, and permanent reconciliation, to wit: the renunciation of the doctrine of secession; the abolition of slavery; and the repudiation of the debt contracted in the prosecution of the rebellion; and the ratification by the Legislature, thereafter to assemble, of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed during the war, abolishing slavery throughout the United States. From all we could learn from the press, the avowals of representative men of the North and all the sources of information, we entertained no doubt that these views of the President were approved by the great body of those who elected him. Many of our people deemed some of these terms hard and injurious to the well-being of the State; but regarding them as the conditions to restored amity, prescribed by our conquerors, they were accepted with remarkable unanimity, and have since been observed with strict fidelity. One of them reduced from affluence to poverty a large number of our people, in nowise responsible for this sectional war. We accepted them, because we thought these terms were required by the victors from the vanquished, as all that was required of us as preliminaries to the restoration of concord between the late belligerents. We elected Senators and Representatives to Congress, with all the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution. We were not ignorant that Congress, during the war, had prescribed an oath of office, commonly known as the "test oath," which very few, if any of our people who had remained citizens of the State, during the war, could conscientiously take. We regarded this act as unconstitutional. Article 6, Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States, provides that Senators and Representatives and other officers "shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States." If Congress have the power to add to this oath such further oath as it may deem expedient, it is manifest that any *party*, having temporary ascendancy in Congress can prescribe an oath which will exclude from Congress all who do not agree in sentiment with the dominant party. This principle would destroy the very basis of our national government. It was never intended that a *party*, having temporary ascendancy, should have authority to make its ascendancy perpetual. We believed, from the resolutions of Congress passed during the war, and the manifest requirements of enlightened policy, that the North was willing to restore friendly relations with the South, and nobody could expect any cordiality to be restored, while this statute was held to be in force. We expected it to be repealed, or to be declared unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which tribunal, fortunately for the cause of civil liberty, partizanship has yet made but slight inroads. We believed that the constitutional guards, and the virtue and intelligence of the electors, were a sufficient protection against disloyal men finding their way into the national councils, or, if experience should indicate the necessity of others, they would be provided in amendments of the Constitution, and not in partizan legislation. In the matter of electing our Senators and Representatives to Congress, every citizen who had advocated the doctrine of secession before the war, or taken conspicuous part in the military conflict, delicately forebore to ask for a seat in Congress. Although human experience has taught that those who (right or wrong) have exhibited manly courage in military conflict, rarely disregard the terms of capitulation when conquered, in this State, no one who had favored the initiation of the war, or distinguished himself in the field during its progress, asked to be made a member of Congress. Every Senator and Representative elected had always opposed secession until the United States could no longer protect his person or property. Up to this time, we thought the wise and magnanimous policy of the President was about to produce at an early day, the beneficent results he contemplated.—A few days before the meeting of Congress, after we had complied with all these supposed preliminaries to national reconciliation, speeches of distinguished partizan leaders of the Congress soon to assemble, gave us premonitions of the purposes of the dominant party. I need not remind you of the chilling shock we received when the action of the dominant party in Congress announced that our members, irrespective of their qualifications, would not be received—and that the Union, for the preservation of which so many lives had been lost, and so frightful a national debt had been created, should be practically dissolved until it should be the pleasure of the dominant party majority to restore it. Up to this time, this faction of the Congress contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, exercise the legislative power, without declaring when, if ever, or upon what conditions, the people of the other States they govern shall have representation, and the recent elections in the dominant States sanction this action. It is proper to refer to the actions of the people and the authorities of this State, in the interim of these extraordinary national movements. Not a guerrilla party existed in the late rebellious States. In this State not a single instance has occurred where a Sheriff has had occasion since the surrender, to require a *posse* or other aid to execute civil process. Our bench of Judges have executed their duties in a manner which would have given lustre to the Judiciary of any period in the history of the world. The steadiness with which our Judges have held the scales of justice has at last extorted praise even from those who, at first, studied to malign them. A few of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and I grieve to say, a few of our own people, who seek to propitiate the favor of our conquerors by furnishing aliment to their unjust prejudices, have sought to make the impression, at the North, that freedmen and Union men could not have justice at the hands of our Courts. To this end emissaries have been employed to traverse the country and record *ex parte* statements to cast odium on the administration of justice—petitions have been covertly got up by some of our own citizens and sent to the President of the United States, charging disloyalty to our people, had favoritism to our Courts, to embitter against us the virtuous classes of the North. Amongst us these machinations are well understood.—The virtuous and intelligent men of the North who have settled among us, and especially the soldiers who stood in front of the fight, on both sides, in the late conflict of arms, despise these slanderers.—Through the agency of whole-souled men, public opinion, it is hoped, will soon reach a healthy state. Our judges, unmoved by these unworthy imputations and unawed by intimations that they would be suspended from the exercise of their functions, if their adjudications did not accord with the dominant power, have silenced slander itself. No murmur is now heard against the fairness with which justice is administered in our Courts. The fearful increase of crime, the natural sequent of a civil war in which disrespect for the rights of non combatants was authoritatively countenanced, if not encouraged, is being rapidly repressed, and reverence for justice is having its natural triumph. Our Legislative Department has been anxiously endeavoring to alter our Code to suit our novel situation, and to bring order out of the chaos produced by the late convulsion. This review of our national affairs bring us to the present period.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

In June last I received from the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, a communication herewith transmitted to you, covering an attested copy of a joint resolution of Congress, proposing a fourteenth article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It proposes—*First*,—That "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the juri-diction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." *Second*—, That "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." *Third*—That "no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws." *Fourth*, That "representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the numbers of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State." *Fifth*,—That, "no person shall be Senator, or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.—But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability." *Sixth*,—"That the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned."—*Seventh*.—That, "neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. *Eighth*.—That "the Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of the article."

The Constitution provides that "the House of Representatives shall be composed of members, chosen every second year by the people of the several States," and that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State." This proposition is not made to us by a Congress so composed; this State with eleven others, being denied representation in the body which proposed thus to amend the fundamental law. It was the clear intention of the Constitution that every State should have a right to representation in a Congress proposing alterations in the original articles of compact; and on this account alone, no State, pretending to have rights under the Constitution, can, with proper scrupulousness or dignity, ratify an amendment thus proposed. It is remarkable that this proposed amendment contemplates, under *one article*, to change the Constitution in eight particulars, some of them altogether incongruous to be ratified as a *whole*. We are not allowed to ratify such of them as we approve and reject those we disapprove. This is the first attempt to introduce the vice of omnibus legislation into the grave matter of changing the fundamental law. In 1789, Congress proposed to the States, pursuant to the 5th article, of the original constitution, twelve new articles, as amendments. Ten of these were ratified by three fourths of the States. The resolution, by which these articles were submitted to the States, authorizes the States to ratify "*all or any of them.*" Ten of them were ratified—two were rejected. Each of the other three amendments which have been adopted, to wit; the *eleventh*, recommended in 1794, the *twelfth* in 1803, and the *thirteenth* in 1865, was confined to one matter. To some of the provisions of this proposed *fourteenth* article, constitutionally submitted to us, there would probably be no objection. To others, or to the heterogeneous whole, it is hoped the State will never give her assent. A commentary on all the proposed amendments would make this document inordinately long. A few remarks, on one or two of them, may not be inappropriate. Under our laws, made in conformity to the Constitution of the United States, every one of the following State officers who entered on the discharge of his duties prior to the 20th day of May 1861 took the the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, viz: the Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Public Treasurer, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Justices of the peace, Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, Clerks and Masters in Equity, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Constables, County Trustees, Coroners, Registers, entry-takers, processioners, rangers, standard keepers, surveyors, every officer of the Militia, Attorney General, Solicitors, every member of the General Assembly, and every other officer holding any office of trust or profit in this State; every lawyer was likewise required to take it, though the right to practice law has not been held to be an office of trust or profit. The persons who had held these offices prior to the war comprise a vast proportion of the population of the State. All Postmasters and others who held office under the United States had also taken this oath. These classes embraced the great body of the intelligence of the State.

When war had been inaugurated, when one section had confronted the other in military conflict,—when personal security compelled obedience to those in *de facto* authority, who, of all these classes of offices, who remained in the State, did not join his own section in the fight, or give "aid and comfort" in the technical sense of this phrase, or in the sense which future interpretation may assign to it, to those who did join in it? Scarcely a man remained among us who can conscientiously say that he gave no "aid or comfort" to the Southern soldiers, during that conflict. But strange to say!—this amendment leaves eligible to office any one who went into a convention, and voted for the ordinance of secession, any one who voluntarily took up arms and fought on the side of the South to the end of the war or held a seat in the Confederate Congress, provided such person had never taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

If it be held that a deeper shade of guilt attaches to those who had held office and taken this oath, than to others who owed like allegiance to the United States; is a lawyer who had taken that oath and afterwards joined in the rebellion, less guilty than a constable or a post-master, or other inferior officer who had taken the oath and afterwards given aid to the rebellion? If it be said that the dispensing power reserved to two thirds of Congress may be relied on to prevent any special hardship, it is inconceivable how so large a body, charged with so many more important duties, could exercise this power with justice or discretion.

If this amendment should be ratified, it is believed that not a single one could be found in the State who was, before the war, a Governor, a Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court, a member of Congress, or member of the General Assembly of this State, who would be eligible as a county register or village postmaster, without this dispensation of two-thirds of Congress. The advocates of this amendment urge that if we ratify it representation in Congress will be conceded to us; and that, if we reject it, we must expect, from the dominant party in Congress, calamities still more dire than we have yet felt. There is no warrant for either assertion. It would have been as unbecoming in Congress to offer it to us under any such promise, or such threat as it would be degrading to us to ratify it under such circumstances. It should be considered solely in reference to its fitness to form a part of the fundamental law of a country claiming high position among enlightened and Christian nations. The fifth section of this proposed article has the same import, and is intended to convey as much power, as if it were repeated at the end of each one of the four preceding sections. The original Constitution, in closing the catalogue of the powers of Congress, gives the authority "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or any department or officer thereof this authority has always been understood to apply to power conferred on the government of the United States, by amendments subsequently made, and has repeatedly received the consideration of the judiciary.—If the design of this fifth section is simply to re-affirm the long established principle of power necessarily implied under the provision just recited, it is needless surplusage; but if, as its special insertion indicates, it is intended to amplify the various powers which would be reasonably implied from the sections which precede it, and to give to Congress a peculiar authority over the subjects embraced in the proposed fourteenth article, it is mischievous and dangerous.

If there be any feature in the American system of freedom which gives to it practical value, it is the fact that a municipal code is provided under the jurisdiction of each State, by which all controversies as to life, liberty or property, except in the now limited field of Federal jurisdiction, are determined by a jury of the county or neighborhood where the parties reside and the contest arises; but, if Congress is hereafter to become the protector of life, liberty and property in the States, and the guarantor of equal protection of the laws, and by appropriate legislation to declare a system of rights and remedies, which can be administered only in the Federal Courts, then the most common and familiar officers of justice must be transferred to the few points in the State where these courts are held, and to judges and other officers, deriving and holding their commissions, not from the authority and people of the State as heretofore, but from the President and Senate of the United States.—The States, as by so much, are to cease to be self governing communities as heretofore, and trespasses against the person, assaults and batteries, false imprisonments and the like, where only our own citizens are parties, must be regulated by the Congress of the Nation and adjudged only in its courts. I cannot believe that the deliberate judgment of the people of any State or any section will approve such an innovation, for although its annoyances may be ours to-day, they must expect them to be theirs to-morrow. The people of this State, with a singular approach to unanimity, are sincerely desirous of a restoration of their constitutional relations with the American Union. In the face of circumstances, rendering it nearly impossible, they have paid the government the taxes of former years, laid upon another *de facto* government whose powers they could not have resisted if they would, and making levies in money and kind almost greater than they could bear; they acquiesced in the extinction of slavery, which annihilated more than half their wealth; they have born with patience the exclusion of their Senators and Representatives from the halls of Congress, where they have had no one to contradict or explain the most exaggerated misrepresentations, or even to make known their grievances. How long this unnatural condition to our relations is to continue, it seems, we shall be allowed to have no share in determining. No time has been set, and no conditions proposed, on which it may be terminated. In the meantime, I trust we shall meet events as they arise with a reasonable and manly fortitude, ready at all times to fulfil our duties as patriotic citizens, but under no circumstances willing to humble the honor and rights of the State, as a member of the Union, even in the name of the advantage

of secession, but, as taught by Iredell and Marshall and Story and Kent and Webster, and in which moderate men everwhere, North and South, before the war, were supposed to concur Anxious as I was to avert the late war, and have at all times been to compose our troubles on the basis of the Union as our fathers framed it, I can perceive in this proposed amendment nothing calculated to perpetuate the Union; but its tendency seems to me better suited to perpetuate sectional alienation and estrangement, and I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending that it be not ratified.

THE AFRICAN RACE

Most of the African race among us were lately slaves. Their masters cared for their subsistence. Their habits illy fit them to provide for their indispensable daily wants; nothing can be more absurd than the supposition that the great body of them can now participate in Governmental affairs with any discretion. A very few of them are discreet and virtuous, and have considerable intelligence, and when the State shall be left free to manage her internal affairs, without extraneous interference, I do not doubt that the question, as to what share ought to be granted them, in the elective franchise, will be candidly considered. To grant universal suffrage to them now is manifestly absurd.

What ought to be done in reference to this race, if its consideration could be approached apart from passion and party politics, would embarrass the wisest statesman and philanthropist. Unhappily our present condition does not allow such calm consideration. At present it blends itself with our national affairs. From the earliest period of our history under the National Union, it has been the cause or the pretext for sectional strife. Disunionists, North and South, have constantly used it to alienate one section of our country from the other — When these strifes at last culminated in war, and slavery was suddenly abolished, and the South thereby grievously impoverished and constrained to accomodate itself to a violent change, more suddenly introduced than the teachings of experience would seem to warrant, all patriotic men looked for national repose as a set off. The one great theory of our government, which was supposed to be settled, was that each State should manage its own internal affairs; but so far from the abolition of slavery having composed our sectional differences it has only intensified them,—the negro being still the subject of strife, The North claimed that humanity required its interposition to protect the recently emancipated slaves from aggression on the part of the white people of the South, and new and strange tribunals were instituted among us to manage this race, claiming and exercising long after hostilities had ceased, exclusive jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over whites and blacks, as to all matters to which a freedman was a party, and resting their decisions and modes of proceeding on no known rules. It behooves every patriotic mind to solve the problem, what is best to be done to avoid this sectional strife in relation to the negro. Is it possible, in entire consistency with the well being of the African race, to avoid this enduring source of animosity between the sections? It seems to me that the course to be pursued is obvious, if the parties to the controversy sincerely desire reconciliation — The cause of the trouble is the unequal distribution of the race between the sections The plain and practical remedy is their more equal diffusion. Existing circumstances invite such diffusion. The people of the South (whether from predjudice or not is immaterial, to the view I take) do not regard the negro as their equal. He is not allowed the right of suffrage. The North insists that this predjudice of the South does cruel wrong to the African. Among us they are very poor, and few of them have acquired local attachments by ownership of land. The results of emancipation and war have made the whites poor also; and the uncertain conditions of our federal relations prevents the influx of capital or population.—Enterprise is paralyzed. Few are able to employ laborers and pay them liberally. On the other hand the dominant States are rich. In all of them the wages of labor is much greater than we can pay. In many of them are public lands of great fertility which the laws give to the actual settler at a nominal price. In one of these States a portion of the people have given a substantial earnest of the principles they profess by electing two Africans as members of their State Legislature. Everything seems to invite their emigration to the dominant States; but most of them are too poor to pay the expenses of moving. This difficulty may be overcome by diverting the appropriation made to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau, to defraying the travelling expenses of those who may choose to move, allowing each one to choose the State or territory to which he would go. When thus left free and aided to go where they may think their condition will be bettered, no grounds will be left for further sectional strife as to their government Who that would avoid the rock on which our ship of State is threatened with wreck, will object to this scheme of reconciliation? It is clear that the Northern States will not object to it. It will place the negroes, voluntarily emigrating to them, under their immediate guardianship where they can look after their personal protection and mental and moral culture, much more discreetly than they can by a Freedmen's Bureau, or any other machinery while they remain here.

I am sure North Carolina will not object to this scheme. If it be objected that the emigration would be so universal as to leave us for a time, without a sufficiency of laborers, and it be conceded that this would be the result, who would not prefer to preform servile labor until other labor could be procured, to the inquietude and humiliation to which we are now subjected? But, such would not be the result. North Carolina means to treat her freedmen with justice and humanity. Very many of them retain the feelings of kindness and confidence which they formerly felt towards their late masters, and these reciprocate the feeling and pay them fair wages, and give them every reasonable aid to better their condition. Although we may be unable to perceive anything to encourage our efforts in the past history of the race, I respectfully recommend that you propose this plan of national reconciliation to the Congress of the United States. Whether the suggestion be carried out or not, it behooves us to consider what the welfare of the State requires us to do in special reference to the African race among us. The task which sudden emancipation of so many slaves imposed, if we were allowed to undertake it without interference, would be a most difficult one. We must face it as it is, and do the best we can for the common weal of the white and the black.

The most prominent subjects demanding new legislation is crime and pauperism. Our Courts have been so occupied with the criminal side of the dockets that little attention could be given to civil suits, and our jails are still crowded. Stealing, formerly regarded as the meanest of crimes, and of unfrequent occurrence in this State, from the manner in which the late war was conducted and other causes, has come to be regarded as a rather venisble offence. The action of our Courts has done much to check it. It is still frightfully common. Negroes compose much the larger number of these offenders. Much the larger number of convicts, of all colors, are insolvents, and the expenses of their prosecution and imprisonment swell largely the frightful burthen of taxation under which our impoverished people are laboring. This evil must be remedied if possible,

Under our existing laws recently enacted, power is conferred on the Justices of the Peace to erect work houses for their respective Counties, in which insolvent convicts should work out the fines imposed and the costs of prosecution. The erection of proper buildings will cost much. Counties cannot bear the expense of erecting around them sufficient walls to prevent the escape of prisoners. The salary of the Superintendent and other employees must be considerable. How can the convict be compelled to labor? What is he to work at? If a machinist, is it contemplated to supply each County work shop with the necessary tools and materials? Is leather to be provided for the shoemaker and saddler; coal, anvil, hammer and bellows for the blacksmith; plank and planes for the carpenter, &c.? If not what is he to work at? Or if he be not a mechanic, what is he to work at? Certainly not at farming. This would require the keeping of mules or hors s, with uncertainty whether any, or how many convicts would be sent to the work-house. The Superintendent could not pitch his crop in uncertainly whether he would have any hands or how many he would have, and almost a certainty that when he put his convict in the field to work he would run away. I submit whether it would not be better to keep up our highways by taxation, and to compel insolvent vagrants and others, convicted of misdemeanors, to work with ball and chain, on the highways or other public works of the Counties, allowing them, as provided in our County work-house act to raise the fine and costs by apprenticing themselves.

PENITENTIARY.

As to convicts for the higher grades of crime I think a Penitentiary should be erected. This mode of punishment has been in long use in most of the States. It has never been discontinued, so far as I am informed, in any State which has adopted it, and I regard this experience as decisive in favor of the plan.—If this recommendation be approved, I further recommend that provision be made for employing convict labor, as far as practicable, in the construction of the necessary buildings, and that a proper commission be constituted to carry out the design in the best manner.

PAUPERISM.

The number dependent for subsistence on public charity is vastly greater than it ever was in any past period of our history. A benevolent feature of the Freedmen's Bureau was the issuing of rations to indigent blacks This, I understand, will be, or has been discontinued. Large numbers of them too old or infirm to labor, and a still larger number of children, too young to labor, and without parents, or with parents not providing for them, must be cared for. In addition to these is the large number made dependent by the loss or the maiming of their parents in the late war. As to the number of these last I cannot furnish the statistics, contemplated by the resolution of the General Assembly of the tenth of March last, the chairmen of the County Courts of some three or four counties only, having sent me any returns, and these do not profess to be full and accurate. The pauper negroes, formerly supported by the master, must now go to the poor houses. I recommend a revision of the poor laws. I am not prepared to suggest any specific alterations of them, but hope your wisdom may be able to devise some plan of lightning the heavy burthen which the proper care of the poor must soon impose upon us.

APPRENTICESHIP.

I recommend a revision of our laws in relation to apprenticeship. The future well-being of the State depends much upon the manner in which our children and youth are brought up Great numbers of the rising generations, white and black, are growing up without proper training in the habits of steady industry essential to make them moral and useful citizens.—Some of them, children, having no father to guide them; many of them, (in the language of one of our statesmen, the parents with whom such children may live, do not habitually employ their time in some honest industrious occupation." But to attain the proper ends of apprenticeship, no pains should be spared, in selecting the masters to whom the tutelage of such children is committed; in this, I think, the administration of our laws requires amendment. When a child is to be bound apprentice I fear that our county Courts, to which this duty is confided, and which are expected to act in *loco parentis*, often neglect to look properly to the fitness of the master to bring up the child. Now when the welfare of the State requires the exercise of this power much more extensively than formerly, it is well to inquire whether something may not be done for the better protection and hearing of this class. In practice I fear, that the eminently wise and beneficent provision of our Statute, Rev. Code, Chap 54, Sec. 18, has not been sufficiently observed. It requires the Grand Jury of every County annually, at the orphan's court, to present to the Court, in writing, the names of all orphan children within their county, that have not guardians, if not bound out to some trade or employment; and also all abuses, mismanagement and neglect of such guardians as are appointed by the court of their county; I recommend that the provisions of this section be enlarged so as to embrace all children whom you may declare fit subjects of apprenticeships and that the Jury report at every term of the court, and that it be made the duty of the county attorney, at each term, to give the act in charge to the Grand Jury. I suggest further that it would tend much to the security and proper care of apprentices, if it were made the special duty of the county solicitor to attend to the binding of each apprentice and attest the indentures with power in every case where he may deem it expedient, to carry the case by appeal to the Superior Court, and that proper provision be made for his compensation for this service.

I have received from Thos. P. Devereux, Esq., an aged citizen, distinguished for his intelligence, and long the owner and manager of a large number of slaves, a letter on this subject, presenting many views and reflections, the result of his experience. I transmit his letter with this message, and commend his suggestions to your consideration. It has been the policy of the General Assembly, since the ordinance of emancipation, to so reform our laws, as to personal rights, that no distinction should exist to the prejudice of the blacks.—I find some distictions still exists as to apprenticeship, inadvertently overlooked I presume Our laws require the binding of white females to the age of eighteen and colored females to the age of twenty-one years; and power is conferred on the court to bind as apprentices, "the children of free negroes, when the parents with whom such children may live, do not habitually employ their time in some honest industrious occupation." There is no provision for binding white children so neglected by their parents. I hope the law will be so altered as to abolish these discriminations, and all others, if any others be found to exist.

An embarrassing difficulty, as to the binding of negro children, has lately presented itself. On being notified by a citizen, to whom negro children had been bound as apprentices by the county court, that he had been notified by an officer of the freedman's bureau, that such binding would not be respected, and that he was required to surrender such children, the indentures having been declared null by authority of the officers of the bureau, I had had no previous notice that such interference was contemplated. In reply to a letter of inquiry which I thereupon addressed to Brevet Major General Robinson, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in this State, he sent me a copy of the order under which his subordinate acted, in these words: "The civil courts will not be allowed to make any discrimination between whites and blacks, in the apprenticing of children. No child whose parents are able and willing to support it, can be bound without the consent of the parents; children over fourteen years of age will not be bound out as apprentices under any circumstances. Col Rutherford will see that the above rules are strictly carried out, and will at once cancel all indentures not made in conformity therewith." This order, if carried into effect, substantially annuls, as I conceive, the powers of our courts over minor children of color. The correspondence on the subject is not concluded. I hope the order will be revoked. As soon as a final decision shall be reached I will communicate it to you.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Soon after the adjournment of our Convention, I addressed a communication to Gen. Robinson, calling his attention to the fact that our laws had been so reformed, that no discrimination existed as to the administration of justice to the predjudice of free persons of color. He promptly issued an order, a copy of which accompanies this communication, dated July 13th, 1866, restoring to our Courts, with one exception, all cases to which freedmen are parties. This order relieved our people from one source of great annoyance. It has been faithfully observed on the part of the Bureau, and the power so justly and wisely exercised by our Courts, that nobody now doubts that the change of jurisdiction was a proper one.

Our anomalous condition, the boundaries of jurisdiction between the military and civil authorities being illy defined, has led to much correspondence between the Executive and military commandants of the State. It is spread out on my letter book, subject to your inspection. It shows as I think, a disposition on both sides, to avoid unnecessary conflict.

For a time I was distressed by a portion of our people who by petitions, addressed to the President and otherwise, charged upon our Courts partiality and favoritism to the prejudice of the United States soldiers and negroes —and by reports, tending to the same end, made to me by the military commandant of the State, covering complaints made to him by certain of our citizens, who represented that they could not have justice in our Courts. Investigation has shown these complaints to have had no just foundation, and the manifest fairness with which our judicial officers have held the scales of Justice, has won the admiration of all.

At one time these complaints seemed alarming. I deemed it of vital importance to ascertain whether there was any just ground for them, and if they were found to be unfounded, to counteract their baneful influence. And upon receiving from the Military Commandant of the State, a complaint from a citizen of Wilkes county, imputing grossly disloyal conduct to certain persons being organized as State Militia, I deemed it necessary to send an agent, in conjunction with one appointed by the Military Commandant, to inquire into the truthfulness of these allegations I appointed Wm. S. Mason, of this city. His report, as well as that of the officer sent with him by Gen Robinson, showed the groundlessness of the complaint.—Mr. Mason bore his own expenses and performed this service with knowledge that I had no power to give a warrant for his compensation. His services were valuable to the State, and I trust you will have no hesitation in giving him suitable compensation.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The term for which Hon. John Pool was elected will expire on the 4th of March next.—Although we have no indications how long it will be the pleasure of the dominant party in Congress to exclude us from any participation in national legislation, we ought, as I think, to continue to perform, on our part, all our constitutional duties; among which is the election of a Senator, with all the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution. And I therefore, deem it proper to call your attention to an act of Congress, approved July 5th 1866, entitled "An act to regulate the times and manner for holding elections for Senators in Congress," a copy of which accompanies this message.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Under the resolution authorizing the furnishing of maimed soldiers with artificial legs passed at the last Genera1 Assembly, devolving on the Governor the duty of carrying the same into execution, I addressed a letter to the Sheriff of each county of the State, requesting to report to me at an early day the number in his county who had lost limbs, distinguishing those who had lost legs from those who had lost arms I also addressed letters to a number of manufacturers of artificial limbs, whose patents had been approved, and who were manufacturing limbs for the maimed soldiers of the United States, requesting them to send me samples of their manufacture, and to submit proposals for supplying the State.

Many specimens were sent and proposals made. After a careful examination and extensive inquiry, I closed a contract with Jewett & Co., at seventy dollars for a leg and fifty dollars for each arm to be supplied. To insure an easy fit it was necessary that the soldiers should be in the shop and there have the limb fitted to the stump and the contract required the manufacturer to make them in a shop in this city. To enable the soldiers to come here without cost I wrote to the President of each railroad and transportation companies, requesting free passage for them coming and going to which all of them promptly assented. I caused to be fitted up a house with suitable bedding, &c, for such of them to occupy as might choose to do so, they being at no expense, except for provisions, which they could bring with them or otherwise procure.

I employed Maj S G Ryan to attend to this detail, whose report to me accompanies this message. The Sheriffs without exception, have given me their prompt cooperation. The Government of the United States pays the manufacturers twenty five dollars for each leg. It will not cost the State more than [illegible] including all the incidental expenses. The manufacturers are executing their undertaking faithfully, and giving, so far as I have heard, entire satisfaction to the maimed soldiers. I am much gratified with the successful and satisfactory manner in which this work is progressing, which gave me much anxiety and solicitude in the selecting of the agent and arranging for the begining of the work. I refer you for particulars, to the accompanying report of Maj Ryan, who has diligently kept the books and attended to all the details.

The Governor recommends the establishment of an Agricultural College.

MILITIA.

A well regulated militia is essential to the administration of the State Government, as well as to the discharge of her duties as a member of the Union. At the beginning of my administration total disorganization of the militia existed. Under the act of the General Assembly, passed the 12th day of March last, I appointed John A Gilmer, Jr. Adjutant General, with instructions to carry out the provisions of the act. The duties to be performed were twenty times greater than they were before the war. Nearly five thousand officers had to be elected, commissioned, and qualified—proper records to be kept—a correspondence to be conducted with every county, in the State, and innumerable other difficulties to be overcome. The salary allowed to this officer, when the services were comparatively light, was two hundred dollars a year. This was not altered by the act of March last. Believing that this was an oversight, and that you would make him adequate compensation, he entered zealously upon the discharge of his duties. I herewith submit his report and commend it to your careful consideration.

FINANCES, CURRENCY, &c.

I have not commented on our finances, the expediency of establishing Banks, or other means of supplying a currency and relieving the debtor classes of our people, because my administrative duties have so fully engrossed my time, that I have been unable to mature any plans on these subjects, which I could confidently recommend as proper to be adopted. As to our finances, I have nothing to add to the suggestions of the Public Treasurer, which I endorse.

For the large number of persons reduced from affluence to poverty, without fault of theirs, and still oppressed with debt, and the still larger class, who still have a moderate competency, but are beset to find the means of supplying their indispensable wants, and meeting the inexorable demands of the tax collector I feel the most profound sympathy, but I fear you can do little for their relief. They should place their great reliance upon individual industry, and economy, and sobriety, and arrangements and compromises between debtor and creditor, and expect little from governments beyond the protection of their rights

The mutual interest of debtor and creditor, generally indicates the proper basis for settlement — in the case of a "Shylock" creditor, the existing law furnishes the debtor with a remedy by a deed of trust and otherwise, for bringing their creditors to terms by preferring the more lenient ones. The peculiar circumstances of each case will indicate the best adjustment between debtor and creditor. The wholesome provision of the Constitution of the United States, which forbids a State to pass any law impairing the obligations of a contract, should be faithfully observed, as should be all our constitutional obligations; and in the end, the State and individual will reap the reward which always follows a steadfast adherance to duty. Let us so act, that hereafter, as heretofore, our hear s will swell with pride at the mention of the "good old North State."

CONCLUSION.

There is much to occasion the gloom prevailing throughout the State. It has been exhibited in various ways. The growing indifference of our people, in all the elections which have lately occurred, is greatly to be deplored. Let us never despair of the Republic. Our time-honored axiom "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only," will have become an unprofitable declaration of principle when the people shall cease to take an interest in elections There is much in the review of the recent past to forbid despondency and encourage hope Our State has not been afflicted with war, or pestilence or famine. Although we have not been blest everywhere with propitious seasons, in much the larger part of the State, the toils of the farmer have been abundantly rewarded. Our Courts, for months, have been exercising full jurisdiction, without interference by the Military of the United States, (except in a matter of apprenticing colored children, which it is hoped will be satisfactorily arranged,) and as a consequence, crime is being repressed, and the orderly citizen feels the protection of the law. Time and the action of the courts have done much to moderate the animosities and restore the good feeling which existed among us. We have made much advance towords restoring the respect for law and order, which formerly distiuguished our people, and all classes are becoming more steadily industrious. Our institutions of learning are reviving and their increasing number of pupils is highly encouraging. We should be profoundly thankful for blessings we enjoy, and endeavor by mutual forgivness and charity, and in all our actions to deserve the future favor and guidance of Divine Providence.

JONATHAN WORTH.

THE COOLIES IN CALIFORNIA —The San Francisco *Monitor* speaks in unflattering terms of the coolie laborers in California;

We were informed a month or so ago that a person had arrived in this city from New Orleans to make arrangements for three hundred Chinamen to work on Southern plantations, and as all distinctions of race and color are abolished by the civil rights bill, so far as Congress can do so, we imagine the day not far distant when the copper-colored pagan labor will be substituted for the white man in all the Atlantic States.

These coolies, for such they are, a demoralizing blight to any community in which they are domiciled. They are active and ingenious, it is true, good copyists, quick of comprehension, and useful drudges, but they are filthy, theivish, and infamously vile. They are brought to this city as merchandise, to be parceled out on the labor market, with no other condition than the supply of their animal wants and their return home, living or dead, at the end of the term contracted for. Very few of them return alive, but continue to work on their own account after the expiration of their term of service, and after death their bodies are picked up and transferred to the "Flowery Kingdom" annually.

There are several companies trading under real or assumed names engaged in their import and export to and from this city. The Chinese population of California may be set down at seventy five thousand, but it may not become us now to present any details of the demoralizing influence of so large a heathen population on a State which casts a little over one hundred thousand votes, or about fifteen thousand less than were cast in 1856.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1866.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

CONGRESS.—Congress will meet next Monday, and this being the short session, it will terminate on the 4th of March.—The newly elected members will not take their seats till the first Monday in December, 1867, unless called together in extra session earlier, by the President.

☞ The Granger House and contiguous buildings in Goldsboro' were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Circuit Court of the United States commenced its session in Raleigh, on Monday last, Judge Brooks presiding.

SUPREME COURT.—The Winter Session of this Court will commence in Raleigh on the second Monday in January next.

First Week, causes on the I Circuit will be called.
Second week, " II & V Circuits.
Third week, " IV & VI "
Fourth week, " VI & VII "
Fifth week, " III "

LEWISVILLE, Forsyth Co., N. C., Nov. 26, 1866.

L. V. BLUM, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

I send you a turnip weighing seven pounds one ounce, and measuring twenty nine inches in circumference.

This turnip was raised from seed of the Early White Dutch, which I believe to be the best variety of turnip I have ever raised.

On a piece of ground 162 feet in length and 45 in breadth, I raised seventy bushels of turnips, which I believe will average four pounds to the turnip.

I believe that farmers would do well to discard their old seed and purchase the new and improved kinds. I think at least one-half of my turnips will average six pounds to the turnip.

Yours, &c.,

W. B. STYPE.

State Legislature.

Synopsis of Proceedings.

SENATE THURSDAY, NOV. 22.

Mr. Berry, of Orange, introduced a bill to establish a freehold homestead to citizens of the State.

Mr. Love, of Jackson, introduced a bill to repeal an ordinance for exchanging the stock of the State for bonds issued before the year 1861. Read first time.

Mr. Speed, of Pasquotank, introduced a bill for the relief of honest debtors. Read first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Speed introduced a bill to prevent frauds upon the Revenue of the State, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance. [It provides that in all actions hereafter brought, or now pending, for any debt, it shall be competent for the defendant to plead, and show upon trial, that there has been a failure by the plaintiff in the action, or any one to whom such debt has ever belonged, to list such debt for taxation as required by law, and such fact being made to appear, the Court shall dismiss such action at the cost of the plaintiff

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. McRay introduced a bill to enable the Western Railroad Company to complete its road from the Coalfields in Chatham County, to some point on the North Carolina Railroad.

By Mr. Richardson, a bill to punish persons who knowingly entice or persuade minors to leave the service of their parents, guardians or masters.

By Mr Long, a bill for the relief of the People [Proposes to repeal the Revenue Law.]

By Mr. McClammy, a bill to empower the County Courts to levy a tax for repairing roads.

By Mr Durham, a bill to construe an act entitled an act to establish a scale of depreciations of Confederate money.

By Mr. Jordan, a bill to provide a Homestead. [Proposes to exempt from execution for debt, one hundred acres of land, or real estate to the value of $500.

Mr. Whitfield gave notice that he would shortly introduce a bill to amend the second section of an act entitled an act to establish a scale of depreciation of Confederate currency. [The second section relates to administrators, guardians, &c.]

SENATE, Friday. Nov. 23.

The Senate was principally engaged in appointing Committees

Mr. Mathews, of Forsyth, is on the Committee on Education and the Literary fund, and the Committee on Banks and Currency.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Carson introduced a resolution of instruction to the Judiciary Committee, that they report a bill making provision, by a board of valuation, or otherwise, that property sold under execution shall bring a fair value in the currency of the United States. Adopted.

By Mr. Bowe, a bill in relation to Public Roads. (Proposes to enact that all males between the ages of fifteen and fifty five years shall be required to work the roads.)

By Mr. Bish, a bill to repeal so much of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, as requires persons over forty five years of age to work on the public roads.

By Mr. Durham, a bill to exempt from taxation the polls and property of disabled soldiers and the property of widows in certain cases.

By Mr. Scott, a bill to establish a homestead freehold.

By Mr. Waugh, a bill to provide more effectually for the punishment of horse stealing.

The Speaker announced the following as the House branch of the Joint Committee on the Constitutional amendment, viz: Messrs Perry, of Carteret, Davis of Franklin, Morehead, Kenan, Wilson, of Forsyth, Russ, Waugh and Bennett.

SENATE.—Saturday, Nov. 24th.

Nothing of much interest this day, except that Mr. Covington introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to take into consideration the expediency of creating a law which will allow a creditor to indulge his debtor without danger of a statue of Limitation being a bar to his recovery, and report by bill or otherwise.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Among the standing committees announced by the Speaker, we notice Mr. Wilson, of Forsyth on Education, and Mr. Teague on privileges and Elections.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred

By Mr. Waugh, that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of so changing the criminal code as to give the Courts power in cases of conviction for misdemeanors, to compel the parties convicted to work on public roads in payment of fine and costs.

By Mr Gorham, a resolution that the Judiciary Committee, report a bill extending the insolvent debtors laws, so that any debtor may, by petition, after due notice given, summon in all his creditors, and upon assigning his estate for their benefit, be discharged from all further liabilities, not only to being sued but to all other credit.

By Mr Baker, a resolution that the Judiciary Committee enquire as to the expediency of passing a mechanic's Lien law; also a resolution as to the expediency of a law, giving landlords a lien upon the products grown by their tenants to secure the payments of rents.

By Mr. Teague, a resolution that the same committee inquire as to the necessity of enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace on debts contracted before the 1st of May 1865 to the sum of $100 principal and the interest thereon.

Mr Shelton introduced a bill to repeal the second section of an ordinance of the Convention to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and rules of pleading therein.

SENATE Monday, Nov. 26.

Mr. Cunningham, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to take into consideration the whole subject of popular relief against the danger of forced collections of debts during the passing crisis of general financial embarrassment, having in view the ordinance of the State Convention on the subject, and the questions arising as to its adoption to the wants of the times and its constitutionality, and to report at an early day upon the possibility of some legislative measure, to save the country from the ruin, which would inevitably result from a resort to execution sales.

By Mr. Leach, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to consider the propriety and necessity of submitting a bill for the protection of honest debtors.

[It provides that, at execution sales, if the property does not bring three-fourths of its value there shall be no sale.]

Mr. Logan introduced a resolution in favor of the ratification of the Howard Amendment, by the Legislature.

"The Last Ninety Days of the War," a most interesting contribution to our Confederate History, by an accomplished daughter of North Carolina, was received from and may be had of E. J. HALE & SON, (late Editors of the Fayetteville, N. C. Observer,) wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, 496 Broadway, New York. The price of a single copy, mailed free of postage, $1 50. To dealers, very liberal discounts.

The volume is hadsomely gotten up and should have a wide circulation.

For the People's Press.

MR. EDITOR:—I beg permission to occupy some little space in your paper, to say a few words in regard to a matter which is now of importance to the people of this and adjoining counties, and is destined to be of still greater importance in the future. I allude to the publication of a new paper, under the name of The Salem Observer, which, as we have seen by advertisement, is to be commenced on the fourth day of January next, in this place, by John H. Boner, Esq.

One clause in the prospectus already issued by this gentleman reads as follows: "I shall adopt and defend such political measures as will afford us the best and safest means of re-welding the broken links that once so happily bound us together in a glorious and powerful Union."

Now, sir, those words indicate the fact that the people of this section of country will soon have a newspaper which will faithfully represent their sentiments.

It is worse than useless to deny the fact that we are a thoroughly conquered people. After four long years of terrible bloodshed and suffering, the rebellion, which was blindly inaugurated by a fanatical set of men, has been crushed to the ground, and the ruins of the fall of that stupendous humbug cover our people, whose toilsome labor to extricate themselves therefrom is desperately painful.

I believe it to be the duty and the policy of the South to accept the mildest terms offered her for immediate readmission to the Union. If she could dictate the conditions of her own return she might treat herself more favorably. But what can we say?—What can we do?—We are utterly powerless.

After we shall have gained representation in the Congress of the United States, we can have a voice in the affairs of the nation, but not before. We must remember that the Republican party hold the reins of government in their hands; and by examining the majority of votes cast in the election of those Republican representatives we only assure ourselves that they will continue to do so for some time to come. They, constituting a quorum of the Congress of the United States, have the constitutional authority to legislate terms and conditions for the acceptance of such States as voluntarily excluded themselves from the Union.

But it is not my object to write a long essay at present. I took up my pen principally to congratulate the people of this section on the establishment of a firm and decided UNION paper in their midst; for such, we have every reason to believe, The Observer will be.

To Mr. Boner, personally, I wish the most entire success. He is a gentleman of sound and patriotic principles, and, judging from what I have seen of his writing heretofore, is eminently capable of wielding the editorial pen. I hope to see his paper gain a large circulation, and I intend to do all in my power to encourage him.

A LOYAL CITIZEN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

It is rumored that efforts are being made to reconcile the differences between the President and Congress.

There is a downward tendency in prices of dry goods groceries, meats and breadstuffs, in the northern markets.

There was a grand Masonic display in Baltimore on the 20th inst., on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple. President Johnson was present, in full *regalia*. It is estimated there were 5000 Masons in procession.

$156,000,000 were appropriated for the public service for the year ending July 1st, 1867.

Thaddeus Stephens has arrived in Washington and announces his intention to be more radical than ever, next session. He has prepared a bill for immediate passage, to regulate removals from office. It is more stringent than Senator Trumbull's, and provides that no one ejected by the Senate shall be again nominated or appointed to any office for three years.

A Test Vote on the Howard Amendment.

In the House of Commons of this State, yesterday, Gen. Logan, of Rutherford, introduced a resolution declaring it as the sense of the House that the proposed constitutional amendment ought to be adopted by this State. We learn that Gen. Logan addressed the House at some length, with much ability, urging the adoption of his resolution, but the House referred the resolution by a vote of 92 to 16.—No reply was made to Gen. Logan.

This is probably a test vote of the members present. But with a full House, the vote would be for the amendment 25, against it 95.

Standard.

Local and Miscellaneous.

J. H. B. - - - - - - - - - - LOCAL EDITOR.

SNOW!—On last Saturday morning, although the weather was not cold enough to warrant one in anticipating anything of the sort, we were visited by a small but exceedingly beautiful snow-fall. A few scattering flakes fell soon after day-break; and about eight o'clock the air was thick with the frothy drops.

Ye Local was just settling down in his big arm-chair, by a window, to enjoy the scene, when, lo! Old Sol pierced the clouds with his golden lancet, and all the beauty vanished like a dream.

HERE are two remarkable facts:—

A gentleman of our acquaintance told us, the other day, that he discovered, on his premises, a nest with *thirty-two* eggs in it—all of them evidently deposited by one hen. We are of the opinion that the fowle which laid "them aigs" was "one of the old *blue* hen's chickens."

A turkey-gobbler that was served on the table of one of our neighbors, last week, yielded the cook a craw which was astonishingly large. On being cleansed and filled with water it was found capacious enough to hold *a little over seven quarts!* This neighbor of our's was in the habit of complaining about the scarcity of corn! No wonder.

HOGGISH.—George Hasten, a negro, was arraigned before Justice Vest, last Saturday, charged with having stolen a shoat from Mr. Wm. Shultz. Colored "gemman" tried mighty hard to smooth over things, but stole pig would stick out. He was sent to jail in default of security. That's what he got by "going the whole hog or none."

SOMETHING FUNNY.—We lately read, in a northern paper, that two brothers, in Baugnies, France, had married a mother and daughter respectively. It seems to Ye Local that relationship in that case becomes about as complicated as a skein of tangled silk in the hands of an old lady with bad eyesight. For instance, the mother may say to her daughter "good morning, sister," and *vice versa*. The husband of the mother is become father of his own brother, who, on his side, can call his brother papa, and his sister-in-law mamma. As yet, there are only four members of the two families; nevertheless, they are already a mother, a daughter, two brothers, a father-in-law, a daughter-in-law, a mother-in-law, a son in-law, two brothers-in-law and two sisters-in-law. If the mother should have a son, he would be the half brother of his aunt, and— But here the relationship begins to get worse than tangled silk. Our head feels right giddy!

A CIRCUIT RIDER, whom we know, and have known for some time, was recently stopping, on his round, with a certain old lady in Surry county. When supper came on the table the preacher observed that the biscuits were badly burnt, and requested Mrs. —— to have some others baked, as he was very hungry and couldn't eat those before him. His request was quietly complied with, and after the meal was finished he proposed reading a chapter before going to bed. At the conclusion of his reading the divine brother said:

"Dear sister ——, how do you like the character of St. Paul?"

"Ah," sighed the old lady, "he was a good, clever old soul, I know, for he says there that we must eat what is set before us and be satisfied. I'd like to have him for a boarder."

Preacher "felt sleepy!"

IF you want to look over a tasty and substantial stock of New Goods you ought to go to J. P. Vest's. He is determined to reach the hearts of the people through the medium of low prices. That's the way to do it.

THE Governor's message, and other lengthy articles, compel us to make the local column short this week.

New Advertisements.

J. P. Vest—More new goods.
Griffith & Lewis—Notice to debtors.
Doctor Zevely—Money wanted.

Written for the People's Press.

BEES.

MR EDITOR:—Truth is never made less by investigation, and by it knowledge is attained and errors exposed, and this becomes particularly truthful when applied to bees and their culture.

I will, in the first place, take up the subject of the queen, as she is the mother of all the rest.

There are three kinds of bees in the same hive; that is, during a part of the year—a queen, workers and drones; and, as the queen claims our special attention at this time, I will endeavor to show how she is reared.

Queens lay two kinds of eggs, one of which produce workers and the other drones. It is from the worker eggs that queens are raised.

If a queen dies, or becomes superannuated, the workers immediately construct royal cells, in which they place eggs or larva. These they feed with a peculiar food, richer than common bee bread, called, from its queen-making qualities, royal jelly.

After they have been fed from six to eight days, the cells are capped, in which condition they remain until about the sixteenth. At this time they emerge from their cells, if not interfered with, but most generally they are, for the first one that emerges will destroy the rest before they leave their cells.

It not unfrequently happens that some drone larva are placed in royal cells, and they are fed so bountifully tha tthey invariably perish, being drugged to death, as it were, by the very pabulum which carries up the worker larva to the acme of perfection in development and organization, and advances it substantially to a higher stage of existence.

Now, under favorable circumstances, the young queen may make her hymeneal excursion as early as on the third day after leaving her cell, or, under unpropitious conditions, she may not leave her hive for the first ten days, especially at a period when the workers are inclined to inaction But leave the hive she must, to become fecundated, or else her progeny will all be drones.

Cases of this kind we sometimes have, when the old queen accompanies the first swarm, and the young one is defective in some way so that she cannot leave the hive to meet a drone. The consequence is, that in a few months there will be nothing found in the hive except drones.

Of course, cases of this kind are few, yet they do occur. Since uniform experience shows that young queens with defective wings never become qualified to lay worker eggs, and that healthy young queens, able to fly, become so qualified only when drones exist, it is clear that fertilization, qualifying them to lay such eggs, is effected exclusively outside of the hive.

A young queen, with defective wings, that has never left her hive, will lay drone eggs, when it is known that there have been no drones in the hive; but one has never been known to lay worker eggs, unless she has, at some time, left the hive to meet drones.

A prolific queen will lay from a few hundred to three thousand eggs per day, providing the hive is not too full of stores.—If it is, of course her territory is cut down

As a general thing, queens lay every month in the year, except December and January, and some even lay in these months. Old queens are never as fertile as when young, and they are most fertile when one year old, or in their second year, and this accounts for the unusually thriving condition, in the ensuing year, of second swarms and old stocks which have sent forth swarms. As to a queen's having an instinctive knowledge, it is a fact which I freely admit, because I have had proof of it recently. I have an observatory hive, in which I have seen the old queen, who had, by age, become very much enfeebled, permit the raising of a young one in the same hive with herself. They were together a little over one month before the old one died. It was by instinct that she knew there must be one to supply her place. But as to a queen's knowing whether or not there will be a propitious honey season, the assertion is absurd.

If there is a good stock of honey and pollen in the hive, the queen will commence filling the combs with eggs as early sometimes as January; but if there is not, she will not commence before the last of March or the first of April.

When the swarming season arrives, the bees will swarm, whether it be a good honey season or not, provided the hive has a prolific queen and there is honey and pollen enough to raise the brood.

This is particularly applicable to the Italian bees, because the Italian queens are much more prolific than the common black queens; and if there is not a good honey season, so that the workers are prevented from filling the combs with honey and pollen, the queens will deposit a greater number of eggs, and as it is the natural instinct of the bee to raise its young, so there must be a greater number of bees reared.

A queen in laying eggs is governed entirely by the amount of brood comb she has, and not by a propitous honey season. The queen will lay eggs, even if she has to deposit them outside of the cells. They are much longer lived than the workers and are the last to perish in a hive, let its fatality be what it may.

The old queen always issues with the first swarm, and if it swarms again, or twice during the same season, she occupies it each time, but there are always young queens ready to emerge from their cells, in a few days after the old one leaves the old stock. This accounts for swarms issuing from ten to fifteen days,

Sometimes several queens issue with a second swarm, but by the second day they are all destroyed except one.

The average life of a queen is about three years.

J. W. H.

New Advertisements.

MORE NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just opened a lot of entirely *NEW GOODS*, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

PURCHASED IN THE NORTHERN CITIES, UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS,

which he will sell low for Cash or good Barter.

J. P. VEST.

Salem, Nov. 30—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the firm of GRIFFITH & LEWIS, are required to come forward and make settlement by the first day of January, 1867, or interest will be charged on all accounts.

GRIFFITH & LEWIS.

Kernersville, Nov. 30th, 1866

Money Wanted!

I SHALL expect settlement *now* from all persons indebted to me. Bring money, any kind of grain or pork. Money preferred, but if neither can be had, give a note.

Old notes must be paid or renewed.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, Nov. 29, 1866

NEW BOOKS!

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Novels, Recipe Books, Cook Books, Speakers, Song Books, Book of Dialogues,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THIS OFFICE.

Court Notice.

All the magistrates of Forsyth County, are respectfully requested to be present at the court-house, on the first Monday in December next, it being Monday of County Court, for the purpose of transacting important business.

By the

SPECIAL COURT.

Nov. 23–2t.

MILLINERY!

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY

Has on hand a large stock of

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, &c.

—ALSO—

NOTIONS AND PERFUMERY

☞ Old Hats and Bonnets remodeled in the latest style.

Salem, Nov. 10. 11–3m

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG Coffee-Pot,

ALWAYS ON HAND

SHOP, PARLOR AND COOKING STOVES,

OVENS, POTS, SKILLETS, IRON, EARTHEN-WARE AND QUEENS-WARE,

TIN-WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SHEET-IRON AND WIRE.

A LARGE STOCK OF

HATS AND SHOES,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Drugs and Paints; Window Glass.

Coffee, Sugar, Spices, &c., &c.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

IN TIN AND SHEET-IRON NEATLY EXECUTED.

Stove Pipe

made to order, at short notice.

BARTER.

We will take in exchange for articles in our line, Beeswax, Rags, old Pewter, old Copper, and Country Produce generally.

☞ All who are owing old accounts and notes, and those who have been promising to pay in "two or three weeks" will please call and settle, and greatly oblige us, as we have obliged them.

J. E. & S. T. MICKEY.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 9, 1866. 11–3m.

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold to the highest bidder, on the **27th of November next,** one WARDROBE, a lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. A District SCHOOL LIBRARY, and a variety of other BOOKS.

Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

SAM'L FULTIN, Administrator of SAUNDERS FULTIN, Dec'd.

Stokes Co., Nov. 2, 1866. 10–2t

Treasury of the United States,
DIVISION OF NATIONAL BANKS,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1866.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, THAT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM, N. C., a Banking Association organized under the Act, "To provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, having complied with the requirements of section 45 of said Act, and with the regulations of this Department, made in pursuance thereof, has this day been designated as a Depository of Public Moneys, except receipts from Customs, and by virtue of such designation, will also be employed as a Financial Agent of the Government.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of United States

13-1t.]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

SALEM, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1866

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on the Second Tuesday of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

13–4t W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable perfume and ladies' delight.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

The Salem Observer.

A NEW PAPER,

TO BE PUBLISHED IN SALEM, N. C.

ON THE FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, (1867,) the Subscriber will commence, in this place, the publication of a Large Weekly Newspaper, to be called THE SALEM OBSERVER. The "People's Press" will not be issued after the second week in December.

I shall assume editorial duty with a proper appreciation of its dignified responsibility, and with the firm resolve to be of unselfish service to My Country and My Native State. The chief objects for which I shall labor are A SPEEDY RE-UNION OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN STATES and the advancement of ALL THE INTERESTS OF NORTH CAROLINA. I shall adopt and defend such political measures as will afford us the best and safest means of re-welding the broken links that once so happily bound us together in a Glorious and Powerful Union, believing that our only hope of future prosperity must be based on a re-establishment of the principles fought for and obtained by our immortal forefathers.

Aside from these cardinal features, THE OBSERVER will be an interesting and instructive *Literary*, *Business* and *Local* Journal; and no paper in the State can be a better medium for advertising. It will be printed on perfectly new and elegant material, and subscribers will find it one of the cheapest papers in North Carolina.

TERMS:

For one year, - - - - - - - - -	$3.00
For six months, - - - - - - - -	$1.50
For three months, - - - - - - -	$1.00

Payable positively in advance. Address

JOHN H. BONER,
EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER,
Salem, North Carolina.

Closing Out at Cost!

BEING about to close our business in this place, we offer our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dress Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats, Notions, Groceries & Hardware,

AT OR BELOW COST.

We offer Calicoes at 15, 18 and 20 cts per yd.
Figured Alpacas at 40 and 45 cts. " "
French Merinos at $1 25 " "
Shaker Bonnets at 35 cents a piece.
Ladies' and Gents Paper Collars at 20 and 25 cents per box
Men's and Boys' Hats from 70 cts. to $2 00
Other goods in proportion.

CALL & SEE THE BARGAINS.

WM. H SMITH & CO.

Salem, Nov. 16th, 1866. 12–tf.

NOTICE!

HAVING qualified as Special Administrator of Elizabeth Boyer, deceased, I will sell at public auction, at her late residence,

On the 15th day of December next,

all her personal estate, viz:

FIVE SHOATS and ONE SOW; ONE COW; ONE BUREAU, ONE CLOCK,

and all the balance of the HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Bond with approved security, payable at six months, will be required of the purchaser.—Other terms will be made known at the sale.

G. F. REICH, Special Adm'r.

Nov. 12, 1866.

As agent for the Legatees, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the 15th of December next, the valuable property known as BOYER'S MILLS, consisting of 58¾ Acres of Land, with the improvements with a CORN MILL and SAW MILL and a good Framed Dwelling house and Kitchen, situated about 7 miles West from Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C., on the waters of Silas Creek.

The water power on the premises is unsurpassed in this section of country, sufficient to propel any machinery that might be desired.

A credit of twelve months will be given on the above property, by giving bond with security.

G. F. REICH, Agent for Legatees.

THE NEW MAGAZINE,
FRESH, BRIGHT, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING.

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

MESSRS. HURD & HOUGHTON,
PUBLISHERS,
NO. 459, BROOME STREET, NEW YORK,

Take pleasure in announcing the immediate issue of the initial number of

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE,

For Young People,

to be edited by HORACE E. SCUDDER, (Author of "Dream Children," &c., &c.) and published monthly, commencing with January, 1867 — The purpose of the Riverside Magazine will be to satisfy the tastes of the younger public with instructive and entertaining reading matter, attractively illustrated by competent artists. In the contributions regard will be had rather to the merit of the articles than to the previous reputation of the authors and all sections of the country will be fully represented.

History, in its more popular forms, will occupy a prominent place, and as appertaining to this, Narratives of Travel, Adventures in various Countries, Manners and Customs of different Nations, and such Biographical Sketches as will interest and profit the young, while the different departments of Natural History and Science will receive their due share of attention.

With each successive month, the varied work, amusements and pleasures of in-door and out-door life, will be portrayed, and the interest of the youthful reader constantly maintained.

The illustrations of the Magazine will attract the eyes of the youngest as well as please the older children. Mr. H. L Stephens will furnish a full page humorous Cartoon for every number throughout the year, and with other artists, will continue to give new readings to familiar themes.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2 50 per year, in advance; 3 copies, $6 50; 5 copies, $10; 10 copies, $20, and an extra copy gratis; 20 copies $35, and an extra copy gratis; single copies, 25 cents. The first number will be ready for inspection by the 15th of November.—Sample copies of this number sent by mail, postage paid on receipt of 20 cents.

Agents and canvassers wanted in every part of the country. Address,

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome Street, New York.

*** Newspapers inserting the above three times will receive the Magazine for the year 1867.

PETER A. WILSON & CO,

Merchant Tailors,

AT P. A. WILSON'S OLD STAND,

WINSTON, N. C.

TO my former customers and all in want of Clothing of every description,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoating,

TRIMMINGS, MERINO & LINEN SHIRTS COLLARS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

in short any goods in our line, we would say give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, examine goods and prices and judge for yourselves.

The goods were selected with care by P. A Wilson, with years of experience in the business before the war, bought exclusively for cash, and must be sold.

Clothing made to order in latest style, with neatness and dispatch.

Country produce generally taken in exchange for goods.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 1866. 11–3m.

Taken Up

ABOUT the 24th of September last, a deep sorrel horse, under the following circumstances:

The horse, with saddle, saddlebags and overcoat, was found in the possession of a person who is supposed to have stolen the property; the person made his escape, and the property, by due process, came into my possession.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

J. E. KERNER.

Kernersville, Forsyth Co. N. C.
Nov. 2, 1866. 10–3t

SHEETING AT FACTORY PRICE.

I HAVE made arrangements with the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, by which I can furnish the well known CEDAR FALLS SHEETING here, at the same price that they are sold at the factory.

Merchants and others up the country can thus save the hauling. H. W. FRIES.

Salem, N. C, 23, 1866, 9..tf

F. E. KEEHLN,

HARNESS & BRIDLE MANUFACTURER,

SALEM, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed business and is now prepared to do anything that can be desired in the harness line. Persons wishing to purchase HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, LINES, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

☞ Shop, Main Street, opposite Mr. Folts's Gun Smith Shop, in the lower part of town.

F. E. KEEHLN.

Sept. 28, 1866 5–6m.

ALMANACS!

BLUM'S

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac

FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THIS OFFICE.

☞ Cash orders respectfully solicited.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax."

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CHEAP NOVELS, TOY BOOKS.

LEAD PENCILS, single or by the dozen.

AN assortment of cheap Novels, Toy Books, Likenesses of President Johnson, Confederate Generals, Landscapes, and other designs, for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1866.

J. W. Bitting, vs. Hampton Hardgrove. } Attachment levied on Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Hampton Hardgrove, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the first Monday of September, A.D. 1866.

N. S. COOK, C. C. C.

Oct. 26. 9..6t..pr. adv..$8

WANTED.

I wish to purchase several thousand good CHESTNUT RAILS, to be delivered at the forks of the Cucumber and Waughtown Road, opposite Mr. Shepperd, one mile below town.

E. A VOGLER.

Salem N. C Nov. 1 1866. 10–2t.

WANTED

10,000 POUNDS of WHITE BRITTLE ELM BARK; Also WILD CHERRY BARK, well cured.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., 1866. 10–tf

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Note Paper, Envelopes, &c.

FINE Gilt-edged, and Plain Note and Cap paper, and Envelopes, together with a lot of Primers, Pens, Pencils, &c., for sale at THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 28, 1866. 5–tf.

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured by E. T. SMITH & Co., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.

Evenining Bulletin Philadelphia.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

NEW GOODS!

LATE ARRIVALS!

A LARGE and full stock of NEW GOODS just received by

E. A. VOGLER,

and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

200 Pieces of CALICO,
A large assortment of DE LAINES, MERINOS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, JEANS, KERSEYS, DOMESTICS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, IRON, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

I expect to extend my business and deal in everything the country affords. I will buy and sell Iron, Grain of all kinds, Rags, Fruit, Furs, Butter, Beeswax, Honey, Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Flaxseed Oil, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Lumber, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Thankful for past encouragement, I hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N C., October 5, 1866.

10,000 lbs. Dried Grapes

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Flour! Flour! Flour!

60 BARRELS FLOUR JUST RECEIVED and for sale by E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

Corn and Seed Wheat.

A LOT OF CORN just received and for sale Also a very superior article of early White Seed Wheat for sale by E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

Cotton Yarns & Sheetings

BY THE BUNDLE, BOLT AND BALE.—A lot of Cedar Falls Sheetings by the Bale.
E. A. VOGLER.
Oct. 1866.

Best Peruvian Guano,

FOR sale by the Bag or Ton; also Ford's Fertilizer, by the Barrel or Ton, by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Bacon! Bacon!

A LOT of BACON, just received and for sale
Oct. 1866. by E. A. VOGLER

Cheese! Cheese!!

A SPLENDID LOT OF CHEESE just received and for sale by the box or retail.
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

250 Sacks Liverpool Salt

IN good, large and sound sacks, just received and for sale, cheap, by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Iron! Iron! Iron!

A LOT of TYRE, BAND and ROD IRON, just received and for sale by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Hats, Hats and Caps.

AN elegant assortment of Mens' and Boys' Hats and Caps, just received and for sale by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Ready-Made Clothing!

A LOT of Ready-Made Clothing just received and for sale by
Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND FANCY GOODS.

A FINE assortment of Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Feathers Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, Shoes, Gloves, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Perfumery and Fancy Goods received at the

Ladies' Furnishing Store.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Fur! Fur!! Fur!!! Fur!!!!

I WILL again be in the market for all kinds of **FURS.**

Rabbit Cat, Muskrat, Fox, Opossum, Raccoon, Otter, Mink, &c., &c. &c.

Oct 1866 E. A VOGLER.

Gold, Silver & Bank Notes

BOUGHT and sold by
E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 5, 1866. 6–tf

SALE OF MULES, HORSES, MILCH-COWS, BEEF CATTLE, JACKS & JENNETS, AND A LOT OF WHEAT.

I WILL sell for CASH, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, 4 good young MULES, well broke to work; 2 good BUGGY HORSES, and 2 good SADDLE HORSES. Four choice MILCH COWS, and a lot of good BEEF CATTLE; three fine young JACKS and two JENNETS.

Also, for *cash*, a few hundred bushels of clean WHEAT.

TYRE GLEN.

Red Plains, Yadkin C }
Oct. 5, 1866. } 6–tf

300 Sacks Liverpool Salt,

OF which 200 are EXTRA FINE, and superior to any in this market, for sale on most reasonable terms by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, Oct. 19, 1866 8–tf

☞ **To those who** would prefer taking the SALT AT HIGH POINT, I would say call and get an order on Mr. A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent of N. C. R. R., and supply yourselves with the finest quality of *Liverpool Salt* in this country, at very low prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, Oct, 9, 1866. 8–tf

Revenue Stamps,

For Sale at the Post Office.

A FORTUNE FOR SOME ONE!

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
Art Association.

THE GRANDEST ART PROJECT
OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

ITS SUCCESS DECIDED.

Subscriptions pouring in
From every Quarter of the
United States and the Canadas!

THE END RAPIDLY APPROACHING.

Subscribe at once, to be in time

The Drawing will positively be made,
Or the Money Refunded to each Subscriber,
as Guaranteed.

First Grand Premium,
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,
Value $600,000.

The remaining Premiums consist of over
THREE HUNDRED
Splendid Oil Paintings,
Constituting a superb collection of
Genuinely American Works of Art.

Shares only $5 each.

For $5 one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:
"The Little Wanderer," by Thomas Faed,
"Gathering Apples," by Jerome Thompson.
OR
"Westward Ho!" by Beard.
For $10 two shares, with the superb steel Eng
"Washington Irving and his Friends."
For $15 three shares, with the fine Engraving,
"Mercy's Dream," by D. Huntington.
For $20 four shares or certificates, with the splendid Chromo-Engraving, (an exclusive issue.)
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN,"
by J. F. Cropsy.
While for $50 ten shares or certificates are issued, with a choice Artist's Proof of either "Irving and his Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE!!!
TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE!!!

That all Subscribers receive their choice of one of the Splendid Steel Engravings at the time they subscribe. Thus receiving the value of their money at once.

DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.

The Subscription Books, on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who kindly consent to act as the Chicago members of the Committee:

Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Pres. Union National Bank
Amos T. Hall, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. Hall, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
Clinton Briggs, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. Dore, President of the Board of Trade.
James H. Bowen, President 3d National Bank.
James C. Fargo, Sup't American Express.
Francis A. Hoffman, Ex-Lieut. Governor.
I. Y. Munn, Munn & Scott Elevator,
J. A. Ellis, President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others, from different parts of the country as they may select to fairly represent the Shareholders, will have the sole management of the award in all its details.

The plan of the award adopted is the following:
Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the Premiums (to wit, the Opera House and three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln,) will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously—the number drawn in each instance taking the premium drawn with it.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE READER.

The Crosby Opera House Association is no gift enterprise and must not be confounded with dollar Gift Concerts which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House, without the authority or consent of the proprietors.

All orders for Certificates or Shares, and all special communications, should be addressed to
U. S. CROSBY, *Actuary, A. A.*
and directed to
THE ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway.

☞ Descriptive Catalogues, giving full particulars, sent free.

First National Bank
OF
SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
E. BELO.

I. G. LASH, PRESIDENT.
W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States State and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessable points.
Aug. 31–1–2m.

LAND FOR SALE!

The corner lot, No. 116, in the Town of Salem, situated on Main Street and at the Corner of Belew's Creek and Church Streets, measuring in front, on Main Street, One Hundred and Eleven feet, and One Hundred and Seventy feet along Belew's Creek Street.

This lot is an excellent Business Stand, being in a very public part of the Town, and near the Incorporation Town line between Salem and Winston, and about five minutes walk from the Court House.

ALSO

A TRACT OF LAND situated on the Germanton Road near Winston, North of the Court House. There is on the premises two never failing Springs, some Meadow land, and a good portion of Woodland.

For further particulars apply to
EDMUND BLUM,
Near Winston, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Oct. 5th. 6.—2t.

Unquestionably the best sustained work of its kind in the World.

Harper's New Monthly
MAGAZINE

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant (Baltimore.)*

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York World*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the discrimination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubener's Guide to American Literature London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as can not be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1867.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Terms.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-three Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.

The Best, Cheapest, and most Successful Family Paper in the Union.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the press.

"The best family paper published in the United States.—New London Advertiser.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American family paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title as a Journal of Civilization.—New York Evening Post.

This paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich them elves Out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y. Evangelist.

A necessity in every household.—Boston Transcript.

It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation.—Philadelphia Press.

The best of its class in America.—Boston Traveler.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1867.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up clubs will supplied with show bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscribers post-office.

TERMS.

Harper's Weekly, one year, $4 00
An extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each in one remittance; or six copies for $20. Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of cost, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising nine volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume X ready January 1st, 1867. Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS.
1866.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Bonnet Silks & Satins.
Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,
STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED SHAKER HOODS,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given

Terms—CASH.

E. J. HALE. P. M. HALE.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

Late Editors of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer,

PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS and STATIONERS,

496 Broadway, New York,

NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Will be glad to supply Bookseellers and Merchants with all articles in their line at as favorable cash prices as can be had in the city.

As the *only Southern* dealers in the city, they solicit personal calls or orders of their friends and the public.

Sept. 14, 1866. 4t pd

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem a choicer perfume. Try it and be convinced.
E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

A MILCH COW FOR SALE
☞ Apply at this Office.

A PLAN TO
RESTORE THE MAIL SERVICE
OF THE SOUTH.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida and Texas:*

Having recently returned from the South, I am well aware of the great inconvenience to which the Southern people are subjected on account of mail facilities. This is, to a great extent owing to the oath with which contractors are required to comply, there being but few men in the South who can take it. Having conferred with the proper authorities, and obtained their approval, I find that this difficulty can be obviated and the mails established upon every route at the South, and at the highest rates admissible for the people of either North or South. Being a National Union man, (late of North Carolina,) by which I mean one that is alike opposed to the heresies of the extremists North and South, I can take this oath and thus form the connecting link between the Southern people and the United States Government. This I propose to do and to establish mails on every route at the South now destitute of them, as follows:

Any person who is desirous of becoming a contractor will address me at once, stating the route or routes for which he wishes to become contractor, (stating the extreme points to be connected, which of course, should be on some route heretofore established.) I will then contract for such route or routes in my own name, and let the parties have them at a discount of 2½ per cent., on the annual amount for carrying the mails on said route or routes: This arrangement will secure the route to the subcontractor substantially the same as if it were his own contract, and frequently at a better price than could be contained in the usual way where there is so much competition.

My per centage or mileage as above, will not be required until the end of the first quarter.

The first applicant for a route or routes, judging by the postmark on the letter of application, will have the preference, other things being equal.

Persons when making application should send a guaranty signed by at least two guarantors.* The guaranty should be certified to by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record †—Applicants can, if they desire, obtain blank forms, printed by the Government, by addressing either the undersigned or the 2nd Assistant Postmaster General, Geo. W. McClellan, who will take pleasure in giving all the information that may be desired.

As I am recognized as principal in this matter, payment must necessarily come through me. I can, however, give the parties drafts on the Sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury for all the quarters for which the contract may have been awarded, and these can be presented one at a time as they fall due, and the money drawn substantially the same as if the parties were *bona fide* contractors. In this case the expenses [two and a half cents] should be paid by or before the expiration of the first quarter after the commencement of service; otherwise payment for this quarter will be drawn by the undersigned, expenses deducted, and the residue, with drafts for the remaining quarters, forwarded to the parties carrying the mails. If persons prefer, I will draw and forward their money at the end of every quarter, without extra charge. I would, however, prefer that they accept the drafts, in order that they may have the matter in their hands.

It would be a source of much gratification to me if I be the means of extending mail facilities to the Southern people. Their attention is therefore respectfully called to this matter. As I am not required to cut down, through competition, it would doubtless be to their interest to make speedy application, before any modification is made in the test oath in order that they may obtain these routes at the highest rates admissible.

Persons confiding to my care may rely upon fair dealing. All accepted bids will be entered upon the books of the Post Office Department, where they will be open for inspection.

All letters relative to the foregoing should contain a stamp for answer, and be addressed,

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

REFERENCES, [by permission:]—G. W. Sanson, D. D., L. D., President Columbia College; Hon. Charles Mason, President National Democratic Executive Committee.

*FORM OF A GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that if the bid for carrying the mail on the route No. ——, [if the No. be not given it is not essential,] be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the contract with good and sufficient sureties.

Dated:——.

†FORM FOR CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of properly and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated:——.

☞ If it is not convenient for an acting postmaster to fill out the certificate, an old one will answer.

☞ Editors throughout the South will give the foregoing two insertions and forward bill with a copy of paper to the undersigned. Those giving two or more additional insertions will be entitled to a copy of my book, "A Ray of Light," the price of which by mail is $2.

The attention of the press, and particularly of those papers which are publishing Mr. Tyson's "Plan to Restore the Mail Service of the South," is called to the following card lately received from him:

To Persons Desiring Mail Routes.

Persons who have deterred from making application for mail routes, thinking from what is set forth in my advertisement that the terms will be too low, should hesitate no longer but make immediate application and see if I cant not do considerably better for them than is set forth. *I have done this for some and can also for others;* therefore make application at once.

Editors who have inserted my advertisement will please make the following change. I desire the clause "which will be about 25 cents" * * * "a tri weekly mail" erased.

Editors throughout the South will confer a favor by publishing foregoing.

All applications relative to having post routes changed, post offices established or post masters appointed, will receive prompt attention by being addressed to

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

An Old Song set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths Mosquitoes Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations. ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RICHARDS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to
Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.
Salem, July 27, 1866. 48–tf

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE,
a Fresh Supply of Drugs and Medicines.
Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

For Sale

A **SAUSAGE MACHINE** WITH FRAME.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

LOST.

ON THE 2D INSTANT, BETWEEN THE Poor-house and Weavell's Mill, a Black Oilcloth Carpet Sack, considerably worn, containing mostly children's clothes, two pair of mens' pants, a vest, and some womens' clothing. The finder of the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at E. A. Vogler's store. G. W. JOHNSON.
Oct. 1866.—12-2t.

WANTED:
$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also **$10,000** in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WITH
ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO.
370 Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols,

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

New Job Type
AT THE
Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN
AND
FANCY PRINTING,

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

FINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED,

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c.,

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

We are receiving some excellent white and colored papers, suitable for Cotton Labels, Handbills, &c., also an additional supply of Cards, which in addition to our former assortment, will enable us to execute work in a superior style, upon short notice.

☞ CALL AT THE PRESS OFFICE. ☜

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't, Ess. Lemon, Ess Cinamon.
Copperas, Ex't Logwood, Indigo,
Madder, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee, &c. &c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3. 1866. 25–tf

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Jeweler Shop
Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume.—The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

The Southern Hepatic Pills.

MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, who has removed to Baltimore, Md. where he can have access to the purest and best medicines on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, at the shortest notice.

Where these Pills are known, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are well known by their results.

We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. Deems, No. 28 South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to. Price 25 cts. per box. $2 50 per dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' SOVEREIGN REMEDY

for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other chills and fevers.

This Remedy comes in contact with the poison that causes the disease, and utterly destroys it in one day, if used strictly according to the directions accompanying each box. Of the number of cases that have used them, not one has failed to produce an immediate cure, as far as we have heard. This is certainly one of the most remarkable remedies ever brought before the public. A full description of it will accompany each box. This is the very thing for the southern climate.

The very high prices of the medicines of which they are composed compels us to fix the prices at one dollar for a package that will cure the worst case in one day. We can send them to any point in the United States.

He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS RHEUMATIC AND NERVE LINIMENT,

a certain cure for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, cramps, pain and weakness in the back and joints, toothache, numbness, frozen limbs, burns, inflammation, tumors, eruptions of skin, wounds, swellings, sore eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, nervous headache, &c.

It is a most effectual remedy for the most of the diseases of HORSES—spavin, bruises, strains, swellings, wounds, sore backs, sore back, sore eyes. Price 25 cts. per bottle. $2.50 per dozen.

At the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order. Dealers can have any of these Medicines at 50 per cent discount by the gross.

☞ Sold by the Druggists every where, and by Mr. C. A. WINKLER, Salem, N. C.
Sept. 7, 1866—1y

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published:

TABOR,
OR THE
Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson. (Stonewall.) May 17th, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 25. $12 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO
Publishers and Booksellers,
479 Broome Street, New York.

☞ Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND
Annual Distribution
OF THE
NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE
Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

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On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1, and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

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